

*Hazardous substance:* Any substance designated or listed under A through D of this definition, exposure to which results or may result in adverse effects on the health or safety of employees:

- A. Any substance defined under section 101(14) of CERCLA;
- B. Any biologic agent or other disease-causing agent that after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any person, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in such individuals or their offspring;
- C. Any substance listed by the U.S. Department of Transportation as hazardous materials under 49 CFR 172.101 and appendixes; and
- D. Hazardous waste as herein defined.

*Hazardous waste:*

- A. A waste or combination of wastes as defined in 40 CFR 261.3, or
- B. Those substances defined as hazardous wastes in 49 CFR 171.8.

*Health hazard:* A chemical, mixture of chemicals or a pathogen for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term “health hazard” includes chemicals that are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, and neurotoxins, agents that act on the hematopoietic system, and agents that damage the lungs, skin, eyes or mucous membranes. It also includes stress due to temperature extremes. Further definition of the terms used above can be found in Appendix A to 29 CFR §1910.1200.

*Hookah diving:* A type of shallow water surface-supplied diving where the diver uses the second stage of a scuba regulator and hose connected to a surface air source.

*Hyperbaric conditions:* Pressure conditions in excess of surface pressure.

*Incident commander:* The individual responsible for the overall management of the response.

*Inwater stage:* A suspended underwater platform that supports a diver in the water.

*Lifting bag:* An item of diving equipment consisting of a robust and airtight bag with straps that is used to lift heavy objects underwater by means of the bag’s buoyancy.

*Line-tended:* The diver is connected to the surface, drop line or dive buddy via a safety line (at least 3/8 inch diameter) or umbilical.

*Liveboating:* The practice of supporting a surfaced-supplied air diver from a vessel that is underway.

*Manifold/switch block:* A switch block allows a diver to change between two separate air tanks without having to remove his or her full face mask.

*Maximum working pressure:* The maximum pressure to which a pressure vessel may be exposed under standard operating conditions.

*MFW:* Meters of fresh water (or equivalent static pressure head).

*MSW:* Meters of seawater (or equivalent static pressure head).

*Mixed-gas diving:* A diving mode in which the diver is supplied in the water with a breathing gas other than air.

*NIOSH:* National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

*No-decompression limits:* The theoretical depth-time limits of a dive, specified by a table or model, from which a diver can return directly to the surface at a control rate without being required to spend time at shallower depths to allow inert gas to be eliminated from the body.

*Normal ascent:* An ascent made with an adequate air supply at a rate of 60 feet per minute or less.

*Open circuit scuba:* No portion of the breathing air is rebreathed.